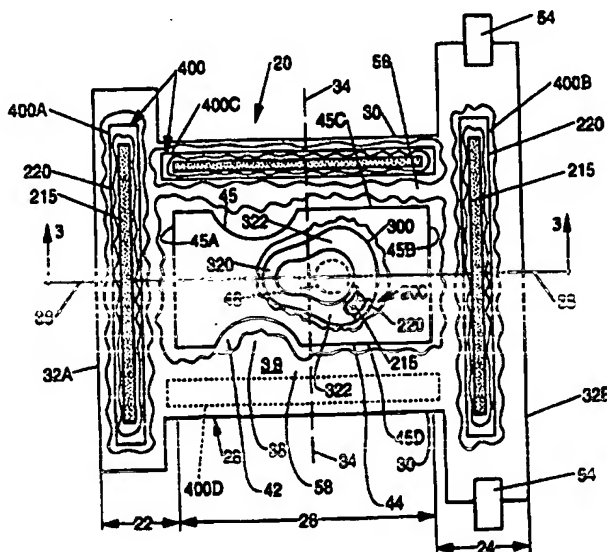




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(54) Title: DISPOSABLE ABSORBENT ARTICLE HAVING A SEALED EXPANDABLE COMPONENT



An absorbent article having an expandable component. The expandable component comprises a compressed, resilient element disposed within an air impermeable envelope. The compressed element provides the absorbent article with a thin, low bulk profile prior to use of the disposable absorbent article, thereby reducing shipping and storage space. At the point of use of the absorbent article, the air impervious envelope is opened, thereby permitting entry of air into the envelope and expansion of the compressed element. In one embodiment the expandable component is a spacer for maintaining fecal void space in a disposable diaper. Alternatively, the expandable component can provide displacement of the topsheet relative to the backsheet along the longitudinal centerline of a sanitary napkin.

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5 DISPOSABLE ABSORBENT ARTICLE HAVING A
 SEALED EXPANDABLE COMPONENT

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

 The present invention is related to disposable absorbent articles having a
10 consumer activated component that is expandable at the point of use of the
disposable absorbent article.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

 Disposable absorbent articles are used to absorb and retain body exudates, such
15 as urine, fecal material, menses, and the like. A particular desired feature of
disposable absorbent articles is the capability to acquire and hold body exudates to
minimize leakage of body exudates from between the absorbent article and the
wearer.

 References in the art teach adding a spacer to the disposable absorbent article
20 for aiding in the containment of fecal material. Such spacers suffer from the
disadvantage that they increase the initial thickness of the disposable absorbent
article, and thereby increase shipping and storage costs. Such spacers may also be
perceived by consumers to be uncomfortable because of their thickness prior to
application of the diaper to the wearer. Examples of spacers are shown in the
25 following references: U.S. Patent 5,176,672 issued January 5, 1993 to Bruemmer et
al., U.S. Patent 5,171,236 issued December 15, 1992 to Dreier et al., and U.S. Patent
Application Serial No. 07/898,047, Spacers for Use in Disposable Absorbent Articles
and Disposable Absorbent Articles Having Such Spacers, filed June 11, 1992 by
Allen et al.

30 Still other references disclose absorbent articles having inflatable structures.
French Patent Application 2,561,078 published September 20, 1985 in the name of
Lefebvre discloses a diaper having a structure which is inflatable by mouth. Such
inflation can be awkward or inconvenient, especially in public areas or when the
diaper is already fastened to the wearer. Such an arrangement is also
35 disadvantageous because of sanitary considerations.

 U.S. Patents 3,881,491 and 3,921,232 issued to Whyte on May 6, 1975 and
November 25, 1975 respectively, disclose disposable absorbent articles having self
inflating structures. The self inflating structures include a wall of semipermeable
material through which body fluids can pass, and a gas evolving material which
40 interacts with an activator material (e.g., urine) to inflate the structure. The
structure taught by Whyte primarily prevents core densification and suffers from the

5 disadvantage that it requires an activator material from an external source, such as urine. The wearer may not urinate at the desired time, in the desired location, or in the desired amount to properly inflate the structure. U.S. Patent Application Serial Nos. 08/081,733 filed June 23, 1993 in the name of Ahr et al. and 08/081,536 filed June 23, 1993 in the name of LaVon et al. disclose inflatable diaper components
10 whose inflation requires wetting of the component or mixture of two different materials.

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide a disposable absorbent article having a component that is expandable at the point of use of the absorbent article by a wearer, or by a person caring for the wearer, before or after the
15 absorbent article is fastened to the wearer.

It is also an object of the present invention to provide a diaper having a spacer for maintaining a fecal void space, wherein the spacer thickness can be increased without the need for wetting of the spacer, and wherein the spacer thickness can be activated at a time selected by the consumer or wearer.

20 It is another object of the present invention to provide a sanitary napkin having a component which is expandable at the point of use of the sanitary napkin to provide separation and lift of the topsheet and core relative to the backsheet of the sanitary napkin, and increased caliper of the sanitary napkin along the longitudinal centerline of the sanitary napkin.

25 It is a further object of the present invention to provide an absorbent article having an expandable component comprising a compressed resilient element disposed in an air impermeable envelope.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

30 The invention comprises a disposable absorbent article having a topsheet, a backsheet, an absorbent core disposed intermediate the topsheet and backsheet, and an expandable component disposed on the absorbent article. The expandable component comprises a resilient element compressed within an envelope. The resilient element expands upon opening the envelope, or removing a portion of the
35 envelope. In a preferred embodiment, the expandable component comprises a compressed resilient element disposed within an air impermeable envelope. The air impermeable envelope can be evacuated, such as by vacuum sealing, to have an internal pressure less than the outside atmospheric pressure. The expandable component expands from a first thickness to a second thickness greater than the first
40 thickness upon opening of the air impermeable envelope.

5 The air impermeable envelope can comprise a port having a releasable closure. The releasable closure can be removed at the point of use of the disposable absorbent article to permit air to enter the envelope through the port, thereby providing expansion of the expandable component. In one embodiment, the releasable closure can be resealable, so that air drawn into the port does not escape when the
10 expandable component is subjected to compressive loading.

 The resilient element can be porous, so that when the releasable closure is removed from the port, expansion of the resilient element draws air into the resilient element, as well as into the space in the envelope not occupied by the resilient element. In one such embodiment, the resilient element can comprise an open celled
15 polymeric foam.

 The expandable component can be positioned on the body facing surface of the topsheet, on the garment facing surface of the backsheet, or between the topsheet and the backsheet. In one embodiment the expandable component is disposed intermediate the backsheet and the absorbent core. The expandable component can
20 comprise a spacer for maintaining a fecal void space in a disposable diaper. Alternatively, the expandable component can provide a seal in the waist regions or the side margins of a disposable diaper. In another embodiment the expandable component is located along the longitudinal centerline of a sanitary napkin to provide
25 lifting of the topsheet and core relative to the backsheet, and increased caliper of the sanitary napkin along the longitudinal centerline of the sanitary napkin.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

 Figure 1 is a top plan view of a disposable diaper with portions of the topsheet and absorbent core shown cutaway to illustrate expandable components, including a keyhole shaped spacer for maintaining a fecal void space, and
30 seals positioned in the waist regions and side margins of the diaper.

 Figure 2 is a top plan view of a disposable diaper similar to that of Figure 1, with portions of the topsheet and absorbent core shown cutaway to illustrate an expandable component comprising a U-shaped spacer opening rearward, and with expandable components shown (in phantom)
35 positioned to provide seals in the side margins, including seals on leg cuffs.

 Figure 3 is an sectional view taken along line 3-3 in Figure 1 showing the expandable components in a compressed configuration.

40 Figure 4 is an sectional view similar to that of Figure 3 showing the expandable components in an expanded configuration.

5 Figure 5 is an enlarged view of a portion of the port in the air impermeable envelope, and the releasable closure for covering the port.

Figure 6 is a sectional view taken along lines 6-6 in Figure 2 showing expandable components disposed in the side margin of the diaper, including an expandable component disposed on a leg cuff.

10 Figure 7 is a frontal view of an individually wrapped and folded sanitary napkin.

Figure 8 is a top view of the individually wrapped sanitary napkin of Figure 7, shown unfolded, and having an expandable component (shown in phantom) extending along the longitudinal centerline of the sanitary napkin.

15 Figure 9 is a sectional view taken along lines 9-9 of Figure 8 showing the expandable component in a compressed configuration.

Figure 10 is a sectional view similar to that of figure 9 showing the expandable component in an expanded configuration.

20 Figure 11 is a schematic illustration of a method for forming an expandable component according to the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

As used herein, the term "absorbent article" refers to devices which absorb and
25 contain body exudates, and, more specifically, refers to devices which are placed against or in proximity to the body of the wearer to absorb and contain the various exudates discharged from the body. Such absorbent articles include, but are not limited to, diapers, training pants, incontinence briefs, diaper holders, diaper liners, and feminine hygiene products such as sanitary napkins, pantliners, and the like. The
30 term "disposable" is used herein to describe absorbent articles which are not intended to be laundered or otherwise restored or reused as an absorbent article (i.e., they are intended to be discarded after a single use and, preferably, to be recycled, composted or otherwise disposed of in an environmentally compatible manner).

One embodiment of an absorbent article of the present invention is the unitary
35 disposable diaper 20, shown in Figure 1. As used herein, the term "diaper" refers to an absorbent article generally worn by infants and incontinent persons that is worn about the lower torso of the wearer. Figure 1 is a plan view of the diaper 20 of the present invention in its flat-out, uncontracted state (i.e., with elastic induced contraction pulled out) with portions of the structure being cutaway to more clearly
40 show the construction of the diaper 20 and with the portion of the diaper 20 which faces or contacts the wearer, the inner surface, oriented towards the viewer. The

5 diaper 20 is shown in Figure 1 to have a front waist region 22, a rear waist region 24, a crotch region 26, and a periphery 28 comprising longitudinal edges 30 and front and rear lateral end edges 32A and 32B. The diaper 20 also has a lateral centerline 34 and a longitudinal centerline 36.

10 As used herein, the "longitudinal" dimension, direction, or axis of the diaper 20 is aligned front to back with respect to the wearer as the disposable absorbent article is worn. The "lateral" or "transverse" dimension, direction, or axis of the diaper 20 is orthogonal the longitudinal direction and is sideways aligned as the diaper 20 is worn. The "Z-direction" is orthogonal to both the longitudinal and transverse directions, and is illustrated in Figure 3.

15 The front waist region 22 and the rear waist region 24 are those portions of the diaper 20 which, when worn, encircle the waist of the wearer and are generally the highest elevation of the diaper 20 when the wearer is in the standing position. The crotch region 26 is disposed between the front and rear waist regions 22, 24 and is that part of the diaper 20 which, when worn, is between the wearer's legs.

20 As shown in Figures 1-3, the diaper 20 comprises a liquid pervious topsheet 38, a liquid impervious backsheet 42, the backsheet 42 joined at least peripherally with the topsheet 38, and an absorbent core 44 disposed intermediate the topsheet 38 and the backsheet 42. The absorbent core 44 can comprise one or more layers, with one layer shown in the Figures. The absorbent core 44 has a perimeter 45 which
25 includes front and rear laterally extending ends 45A and 45B, as well as side edges 45C and 45D. The absorbent core 44 does not extend longitudinally into the front and rear waist regions 22, 24, but terminates in the crotch region 26 at front and rear laterally extending ends 45A and 45B. The diaper 20 has side margins 58 extending laterally from the absorbent core side edges 45C and 45D to the longitudinal edges
30 30 of the diaper 20. The side margins 58 include those portions of the topsheet 38 and/or backsheet 42 which extend laterally outward from the absorbent core side edges 45C and 45D.

35 The diaper 20 has a body facing surface 39 comprising that portion of the diaper 20 which is positioned adjacent to the wearer's body during use (i.e., the surface 39 generally is formed by at least a portion of the topsheet 38.) The diaper also has a garment facing surface 43 (Figure 3) comprising that portion of the diaper 20 which is positioned away from the wearer's body (i.e., the garment facing 43 generally is formed by at least a portion of the backsheet 42, and can comprise other components joined to the backsheet 42.)

40 The diaper 20 according to the present invention also comprises at least one component 200 expandable from a compressed configuration having a first thickness

5 T1 shown in Figure 3, to an expanded configuration having a second thickness T2 greater than T1, as shown in Figure 4. In the compressed configuration, the expandable component 200 comprises a compressed resilient element 215 disposed within an air impermeable envelope 220. The air impermeable envelope 220 can also comprise a port 222 having a releasable closure 250.

10 Without being limited by theory, it is believed that the compressed resilient element 215 does not expand within the sealed air impermeable envelope 220 because such expansion would increase the volume within the sealed air impermeable envelope 220, and thereby lower the air pressure within the sealed envelope 220. Accordingly, the relatively constant atmospheric pressure outside the sealed envelope
15 220 prevents expansion of the resilient element 215 within the sealed air impermeable envelope 220. Upon opening the air impermeable envelope 220, such as by releasing the closure 250 to permit air to enter the envelope 220 through the port 222, the expandable component 200 is expandable from the first thickness T1 in the compressed configuration shown in Figure 3 to have a predetermined shape and a
20 second thickness T2 (Figure 4) greater than T1. The second thickness T2 is preferably at least about twice the thickness T1.

By the term "compressed" it is meant that the element 215 has a reduced thickness within the sealed air impermeable envelope 220 which is less than the free, unrestrained thickness of the element 215. The reduced thickness of the resilient
25 element 215 within the sealed envelope 220 is preferably no more than about one half the free, unrestrained thickness of the element 215. By "resilient" it is meant that the element 215 can be compressed (such as by a Z-direction compressive loading) from its free, unrestrained thickness to its reduced thickness, and that upon release of force maintaining the element 215 in a compressed configuration, the element 215 expands
30 to have a thickness which is at least 70 percent, and preferably at least 85 percent of its free, unrestrained thickness within about 10 minutes.

The diaper 20 can also include a pair of fasteners 54, such as tape tabs or mechanical fasteners, positioned in the rear waist region 24 for fastening the diaper
35 20 to the wearer. The diaper can also have a waist elastic feature (not shown), gasket cuffs (not shown), and barrier leg cuffs 60 (Figures 2 and 6) having a proximal edge 62 joined to a side margin 58 of the diaper 20, and distal edge 64 spaced from the topsheet 38. U.S. Patent 3,848,594 issued November 19, 1974 to Buell and U.S. Reissue Patent B1 4,662,875 reissued May 5, 1987 to Hirotsu et al. are incorporate
40 herein by reference to illustrate suitable tape tab fasteners 54. U.S. Patent 3,860,003 issued January 14, 1975 to Buell; U.S. Patent 4,081,301 issued March 28, 1978 to Buell; U.S. Patent 4,695,278 issued September 22, 1987 to Lawson; and U.S. Patent

5 4,938,755 issued July 3, 1990 to Foreman are incorporated herein by reference to illustrate gasket cuffs and barrier leg cuffs 60. U.S. Patent 4,515,595 issued May 17, 1985 to Kievit; and U.S. Patent 4,816,025 issued March 28, 1989 to Foreman are incorporated herein by reference to illustrate an elasticized waistband for a diaper 20.

10 In one embodiment, the expandable component 200 can comprise a spacer 300 disposed intermediate the topsheet 38 and the backsheet 42, as shown in Figures 1-4, for maintaining a Z-direction fecal void space 311 (Figure 4). In the embodiment shown, the spacer 300 is disposed intermediate the absorbent core 44 and the backsheet 42. In another embodiment, the expandable component 200 can comprise seals, such as seals 400A and 400B for preventing leakage of body exudates from the
15 front and rear waist regions 22 and 24, respectively, and seals 400C and 400D for preventing leakage of body exudates from the side margins 58. In yet another embodiment, the expandable component 200 can comprise seals 400E disposed on barrier leg cuffs 60, as shown in phantom in Figure 2, and as shown in cross-section in Figure 6.

20 Referring to the components of the diaper 20 in more detail, Figure 1 shows an embodiment of the diaper 20 in which the topsheet 38 and the backsheet 42 have length and width dimensions generally larger than those of the absorbent core 44. The topsheet 38 and the backsheet 42 extend longitudinally beyond the laterally extending core ends 45A and 45B to form the front and rear waist regions 22 and 24.
25 The topsheet 38 and backsheet 42 extend laterally beyond core side edges 45C and 45D to form side margins 58. While the topsheet 38, the backsheet 42, and the absorbent core 44 may be assembled in a variety of well known configurations, preferred diaper configurations are described generally in U.S. Patent 3,860,003 issued to Buell on January 14, 1975 and U.S. Patent 5,151,092 issued to Buell on
30 September 22, 1992, each of which is incorporated herein by reference.

The spacer 300 illustrated in Figure 1 has a generally "keyhole" shape comprising a closed figure. Other suitable closed shapes for the spacer 300 include, but are not limited to, circles, squares, and elongated shapes, such as ovals and rectangles. Alternatively, the spacer 300 can comprise an open figure, such as the
35 generally U-shaped figure opening rearward shown in Figure 2. The spacer 300 preferably includes a laterally extending portion 320 joining two longitudinally extending portions 322. Suitable shapes and dimensions for a spacer 300 are disclosed in U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/081,536 filed June 23, 1993 in the name of LaVon et al.; U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/081,733, filed June 23,
40 1993 in the name of Ahr et al.; U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 07/898,047, filed June 11, 1992 in the name of Allen et al.; and U.S. Patent 5,171,236 issued

5 December 15, 1992 to Dreier et al., which documents are incorporated herein by reference.

In embodiments where the expandable component 200 comprises a fecal void volume spacer 300, the topsheet 38 and the absorbent core 44 can comprise apertures 46 and 47 respectively (the aperture 46 is shown in phantom in Figure 1).
10 The apertures 46 and 47 can be registered with one another, as shown in Figure 4, to provide a passageway for the communication of fecal material from the wearer's anal opening into the void space 311.

As used herein, a "void space" is a cavity intermediate the topsheet 38 and the backsheet 42, which cavity is sized to accept fecal material. The void space
15 preferably has a Z-direction height of at least about 0.65 centimeters (0.25 inch) and a volume of at least about 16.4 cubic centimeters (1.0 cubic inch). The volume of the void space 311 can be reduced if the absorbent core 44 is compressed between the topsheet 38 and the backsheet 42 by the wearer's weight. When expanded to the have the second thickness T2, the spacer 300 helps to maintain the volume of the
20 void space 311 for receiving fecal matter.

The topsheet 38 and backsheet 42 are generally coextensive and at least partially peripherally joined together. As used herein the term "joined" refers to the condition where a first member or component is affixed or connected to a second member or component, either directly, or indirectly where the first member or
25 component is affixed or connected to an intermediate member or component, which in turn is affixed or connected to the second member or component.

The topsheet 38 and backsheet 42 may be joined by any means well known in the art, such as adhesive bonding, heat sealing, ultrasonic bonding, or the like. Suitable adhesives for joining the topsheet 38 and backsheet 42 include Century 5227
30 adhesive manufactured by Century Adhesives, Inc. of Columbus, Ohio; HL1258 adhesive sold by the H. B. Fuller Company of St. Paul, Minnesota; or Findley H2031 hot melt adhesive manufactured by the Findley Adhesive Company of Elmgrove, Wisconsin. The adhesive can be applied in beads, bands, or spirals.

As used herein, the term "absorbent core " refers to any component of the
35 diaper 20 used for absorbing and retaining body exudates. The absorbent core 44 may have opposed major faces and may, if desired, be encased by one or more layers of tissue (not shown). The absorbent core 44 may be made from a variety of commonly used materials such as comminuted wood pulp, typically referred to as airfelt. If desired, the absorbent core 44 may further contain absorbent gelling
40 materials as is commonly used in the art. In particular, the absorbent core 44 may be made in accordance with the teachings of U.S. Patent 4,610,678 issued September 9.

5 1986 to Weisman et al.; U.S. Patent 4,673,402 issued to Weisman et al. on June 16, 1987; U.S. Patent 4,834,735 issued May 30, 1989 to Alemany et al.; U.S. Patent 5,147,345 issued September 15, 1992 to Young et al.; U.S. Patent 5,217,445 issued June 8, 1993 to Cook et al.; and U.S. Patent 5,234,423 issued August 10, 1993 to Alemany et al., which patents are incorporated herein by reference for the purpose of
10 showing how to make an absorbent core 44 suitable for use with the present invention. Absorbent gelling materials made in accordance with commonly assigned U.S. Patent Re. 32,649 issued April 19, 1988 to Brandt et al. are suitable for use in a diaper 20 according to the present invention.

The core 44 can be joined to the underside of the topsheet 38, as shown in
15 Figure 3. Alternatively, the core 44 can be joined to the backsheet 42, or the core 44 can comprise two or more layers. The absorbent core 44 may be adhesively joined to the topsheet 38 or backsheet 42 by any attachment means well known in the art. Suitable attachment means include but are not limited to adhesive beads and longitudinal and transverse bands or spirals of adhesive. Suitable adhesives for
20 joining the core 44 to other components of the diaper 20 include XPO-9-035 adhesive manufactured by the Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company of St. Paul, Minnesota, as well as the Century 5227, the Fuller HL1258, and the Findley H2031 adhesives listed above.

Referring back to Figure 1, the "topsheet" refers to any liquid pervious facing
25 of the diaper 20 which contacts the skin of the wearer while the diaper 20 is worn and prevents substantial contact of the absorbent core 44 with the skin of the wearer. The topsheet 38 is preferably compliant, tactilely pleasant and non-irritating to the skin of the wearer. The topsheet 38 can be treated to be hydrophilic, to more readily transport body exudates to the absorbent core 44.

30 A suitable topsheet 38 may be manufactured from materials such as porous foams, apertured plastic films, natural fibers (e.g., wood fibers or cotton fibers), synthetic fibers (e.g., polyester or polypropylene fibers) or a combination of the foregoing. A particularly preferred topsheet 38 comprises polypropylene fibers having a denier of about 2.2 and a length of about 15.9 millimeters (0.62 inches).
35 The topsheet 38 may be manufactured according to a number of techniques. For example, the topsheet 38 may be a nonwoven web of fibers spunbonded, carded, wet-laid, meltblown, hydroentangled, combinations of the above, or the like. One suitable topsheet 38 is carded and thermally bonded and has a basis weight of about 18 to about 25 grams per square meter. A suitable topsheet 38 is manufactured by
40 the Veratec, Inc. Division of International Paper Company of Walpole, Massachusetts under the designation P-8.

5 The apertures 46 and 47 can be laterally centered on the longitudinal axis 36. The aperture 46 may be of any shape desired with a suitable shape being an oval having a longitudinal dimension, in one embodiment, of at least about 5.1 centimeters (2.0 inches) and a transverse dimension of at least about 3.8 centimeters (1.5 inches). The rearwardmost edge of the aperture 46 can be disposed at least about 15.2
10 centimeters (6.0 inches) from the rear edge 32B of the diaper 20 while it is worn. In one embodiment the rearwardmost edge of the aperture 46 is between about 17.8 centimeters (7.0 inches) and about 21.6 centimeters (8.5 inches) from the rear edge 32B of the diaper 20 while it is worn. Of course, the location and size of the aperture 46 may be varied to accommodate different size wearers.

15 Aperture 47 is registered with aperture 46, and can have a shape the same as, or similar to, the shape of aperture 46. Preferably, the spacer 300 is registered with the apertures 46 and 47, such that spacer 300 does not substantially obstruct aperture 46 or aperture 47, and such that at least a portion of each aperture 46 and 47 is disposed intermediate the longitudinally extending portions 322 of spacer 300.
20 Alternatively, the spacer 300 can be joined to the body facing surface 39 of the topsheet 38.

 The backsheet 42 is impervious to fluids, such as urine, and prevents fluids absorbed by and contained in the absorbent core 44 from wetting undergarments, clothing and bedding. As used herein the term "backsheet" refers to any barrier
25 disposed outwardly of the absorbent core 44 as the diaper 20 is worn and which contains absorbed liquids within the diaper 20. The backsheet 42 is preferably manufactured from a thin thermoplastic film, although other flexible liquid impervious materials may also be used. As used herein, the term "flexible" refers to materials which are compliant and will readily conform to the general shape and
30 contours of the human body.

 The backsheet 42 may comprise a woven or nonwoven material, polymeric films such as thermoplastic films of polyethylene or polypropylene, or composite materials such as film-coated nonwoven material. The backsheet 42 can be a thermoplastic film having a thickness of from about 0.01 millimeters to about 0.051
35 millimeters (0.0004 to 0.002 inches). If desired, the backsheet 42 may be embossed or matte finished to provide a clothlike appearance. A suitable material from which the backsheet 42 can be formed is a polyethylene film having a thickness of from about 0.010 mm to about 0.051 mm. Suitable polyethylene films are manufactured by Clopay Corp. of Cincinnati, Ohio under the designation P-18-1401, and by
40 Tredegar Industries of Terre Haute, Indiana under the designations X8297 and HTS-

5 5, FSII. Other suitable materials from which the backsheet 42 can be formed include RR8220 blown films and RR5475 cast films manufactured by Tredegar Industries.

Alternatively, one or both of the topsheet 38 and the backsheet 42 can be extensible, being formed of an elastomeric or stretchable film. Extensible components are described in International Patent Publication WO 93/01785,
10 "Stretchable Absorbent Articles" published February 4, 1993, which document is incorporated herein by reference. For example, the backsheet 42 or portions of the backsheet 42 may comprise a structural elastic-like film (SELF) web. A structural elastic-like film web is an extensible material that exhibits an elastic-like behavior in the direction of elongation without the use of added elastic materials. The SELF
15 web includes a strainable network having at least two contiguous, distinct, and dissimilar regions. One of the regions is configured so that it will exhibit resistive forces in response to an applied axial elongation in a direction parallel to the predetermined axis before a substantial portion of the other region develops significant resistive forces to the applied elongation. At least one of the regions has
20 a surface-path length which is greater than that of the other region as measured substantially parallel to the predetermined axis while the material is in an untensioned condition. The region exhibiting the longer surface-path length includes one or more deformations which extend beyond the plane of the other region. The SELF web exhibits at least two significantly different stages of controlled resistive
25 force to elongation along at least one predetermined axis when subjected to an applied elongation in a direction parallel to the predetermined axis. The SELF web exhibits first resistive forces to the applied elongation until the elongation of the web is sufficient to cause a substantial portion of the region having the longer surface-path length to enter the plane of applied elongation, whereupon the SELF web
30 exhibits second resistive forces to further elongation. The total resistive forces to elongation are higher than the first resistive forces to elongation provided by the first region. SELF webs suitable for the present invention are more completely described in the copending, commonly assigned U.S. Patent Application Serial Number 08/203,456 entitled "Absorbent Article with Multiple Zone Structural Elastic-Like
35 Film Web Extensible Waist Feature" filed by Donald C. Roe, et al. on February 24, 1994 which is incorporated herein by reference.

Referring to Figures 3 and 4, the expandable component 200 comprises a gas impermeable envelope 220 enclosing the compressed resilient element 215. The envelope 220 can be formed by positioning the resilient element 215 between two
40 envelope walls 232 and 234, compressing the resilient element 215 between the walls

5 232 and 234, and joining the flexible envelope walls 232 and 234 to leave a cavity 236 therebetween for holding the resilient element 215.

The flexible walls 232 and 234 can be formed from two separate pieces of material, or alternatively, can be formed from a single piece of folded material. In Figures 3 and 4, the envelope 220 is integral with the backsheet 42, with the wall 234
10 comprising a portion of the backsheet 42, and with the wall 232 joined directly to a surface of the backsheet 42. Alternatively, the wall 234 can be formed from a piece of material separate from the backsheet 42, and the expandable component 200 can be joined directly to the backsheet 42 by fastening the wall 234 to a surface of the backsheet 42.

15 The walls 232 and 234 of the envelope 220 are gas impermeable, and are preferably made from a material which is soft and flexible. Suitable materials from which the walls 232 and 234 can be made include thermoplastic films, metallic foils, and laminates thereof. For instance, a suitable film is a polyethylene film having a thickness of from about 0.010 mm to about 0.051 mm. Suitable polyethylene films
20 are manufactured by Clopay Corp. of Cincinnati, Ohio under the designation P-18-1401, and by Tredegar Industries of Terre Haute, Indiana under the designations X8297 and HTS-5, FSII. Other suitable materials from which the walls 232 and 234 can be formed include RR8220 blown films and RR5475 cast films manufactured by Tredegar Industries. Another suitable material from which one or both of the walls
25 232 and 234 can be made is a polyethylene film available from Tredegar Industries designated C-8323.

With the resilient element 215 positioned between the walls 232 and 234, the walls 232 and 234 can be pressed together by a compressive force to compress the element 215, and while the element 215 is compressed, the walls 232 and 234 are
30 joined at seams by any suitable joining method such as heat/pressure sealing, adhesive bonding, ultrasonic bonding, or the like, to prevent inflow of air to the cavity 236 upon release of the compressive force. Suitable seams can be formed by using Findley H2031 hot melt adhesive to join the perimeter of the wall 232 to the wall 234, which can comprise part of the backsheet 42. In one embodiment, the air
35 between the walls 232 and 234 can be evacuated as the walls 232 and 234 are joined together, such as with vacuum sealing equipment known in the art, so that the pressure within the sealed envelope 220 is less than the surrounding outside atmospheric pressure.

In one embodiment, one or both of the walls 232 and 234 can be formed from
40 an elastomeric or stretchable film to be extensible in order to accommodate expansion of the resilient element 215 once the envelope 220 is opened. For

5 instance, one or both of the walls 232 and 234 can comprise a SELF web described in the copending, commonly assigned U.S. Patent Application Serial Number 08/203,456 entitled "Absorbent Article with Multiple Zone Structural Elastic-Like Film Web Extensible Waist Feature" filed by Donald C. Roe, et al. on February 24, 1994, which application is incorporated herein by reference.

10 Alternatively, one or both of the walls 232 and 234 can be pre-formed, such as by vacuum forming, embossing, or folding, to accommodate expansion of the resilient element 215. For instance, one or both of the walls 232 and 234 can have pleats for accommodating the expansion of the resilient element 215. In Figure 3, the wall 232 is shown having longitudinally extending pleats 235. In yet another embodiment, the

15 walls 232 and 234 can accommodate the expansion of the resilient element 215 if the unbonded portions of each of the walls 232 and 234 bounding the cavity 236 are sized to have a larger footprint than that of the resilient element 215, as described below.

Figure 11 is a schematic illustration of one apparatus for forming an expandable

20 component 200. The walls 232, 234 and the resilient element 215 are shown positioned intermediate two pieces of plexiglas 1001. The resilient element 215 has a width $W1$, and a free, unrestrained thickness $H1$ prior to compression between walls 232 and 234. Portions of an adhesive layer 239 are spaced apart on wall 234 to leave portions of the walls 232 and 234 unbonded. The spacing $W2$ between portions of

25 the adhesive layer 239 can be sized so that the unbonded portions of the walls 232 and 234 bounding the cavity 236 have a larger footprint than that of the resilient element 215. The walls 232 and 234 can thereby accommodate expansion of resilient element 215. For instance, the spacing $W2$ can be sized to be greater than or equal to the sum $W1 + H1$ to accommodate expansion of the resilient element 215 to a

30 thickness of about $H1$ upon opening of the envelope 220. Alternatively, the spacing $W2$ can be made smaller to restrict expansion of the resilient element 215 upon opening the envelope 220. A compressive loading 1000 presses the two walls 232 and 234 together. A conformable piece 1005 can be positioned between one of the pieces of plexiglas 1001 and the wall 232. The conformable piece 1005 aids in

35 distributing the compressive load 1000 across the surface of the wall 232, removing air from between the walls 232 and 234, and reducing wrinkling of the wall 232 as the wall 232 is adhesively joined to the wall 234. The stiffness of the conformable piece 1005 in compression should be less than or about equal to the stiffness of the resilient element 215 in compression. The conformable piece 1005 can be formed

40 from the same material from which resilient element 215 is formed, and can have a thickness greater than or equal to the thickness $H1$ of the resilient element 215.

5 Referring to Figure 5, the gas impermeable envelope 220 can comprise a port 222 in one of the walls 232, 234, and a releasable closure 250 covering the port. The releasable closure 250 can comprise a piece of film 251 joined to the wall through which the port 222 extends. The film 251 can be formed from the same material from which the walls 232 and 234 are formed, and can be joined to the envelope 220
10 by any suitable method, including but not limited to adhesive bonding, mechanical bonding, ultrasonic bonding, heat sealing, and the like. The film can be partially or completely peeled from the envelope 220 to expose the port 222, thereby permitting air to enter the cavity 236 for providing expansion of resilient element 215 within the cavity 236. The size of the port 222 can be varied to vary the rate at which the
15 resilient element 215 expands once the releasable closure 250 is opened. In general, the resilient element 215 will expand more rapidly as the size of the port 222 is increased.

The film 251 can have adhesive 252 for adhering the film 251 to the wall through which the port 222 extends. The adhesive 252 can also permit the closure
20 250 to be resealed, to thereby cover the port 222 and prevent the escape of air drawn into the cavity 236 by expansion of the resilient element 215. Suitable pressure sensitive adhesives for use with the releasable closure 250 include Century Adhesive A-305-IV manufactured by the century adhesives Corporation of Columbus, Ohio; Adhesive Number 34-2823 manufactured by the National Starch and Chemical
25 Company of Bridgewater, New Jersey; and Fuller adhesive numbers HL-2238-XZP and HL-2254-XZP manufactured by the H. B. Fuller Company of Vadnais Heights, Minnesota. In an alternative embodiment, a first material can surround the port 222, and the releasable closure 250 can include a second material which is cohesive with the first material. In another embodiment, the closure 250 can comprise a piece of
30 cellophane tape, such as Scotch Brand Model 600 transparent tape manufactured by the 3M company of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

In another alternative embodiment, the envelope 220 can be formed without a port 222. The closure 250 can include a relatively low tack adhesive 252, and a relatively high tack adhesive 254, as shown in Figure 5. Upon peeling the closure
35 250 from the envelope 220, the high tack adhesive 254 tears the envelope wall and creates an opening in the envelope 220 through which air can enter. In yet another embodiment, the port 222 and the releasable closure 250 can be omitted, and the air impermeable envelope 220 can be opened by tearing the walls 232 and 234 apart manually, by cutting the envelope 220 with a pair of scissors, or by piercing the
40 envelope 220 with a lancet.

5 The resilient compressed element 215 is preferably porous, so that when the releasable closure 250 is removed from the port 222, expansion of the resilient element 215 draws air into the resilient element 215, as well as into the space in the cavity 236 not occupied by the resilient element 215. In one such embodiment, the resilient element can comprise a porous sponge. In another embodiment, the resilient
10 element 215 can comprise an open celled foam, such as an open celled polymeric foam. By open celled it is meant that the individual cells of the foam are for the most part not completely isolated from each other by the polymeric material of the cell walls. Open celled foams, as used herein, can include foams which are initially closed celled, and which are reticulated, such as by compression, to form an open celled
15 structure within the envelope 220.

 One suitable porous foam from which the resilient element 215 can be made is polyurethane foam, such as is available as #1230 foam from the American Excelsior Corp. of Cincinnati, Ohio. Another suitable porous, open celled foam is a foam prepared by polymerizing a high internal phase emulsion, such as is described in U.S.
20 Patent 5,147,345; High Efficiency Absorbent Articles for Incontinence Management, issued September 15, 1992 in the name of Young et al., which patent is incorporated herein by reference. The pore volume of the resilient element 215 can be at least about 2 ml/gram, and in one embodiment is between about 2 to about 100 ml/gram prior to compression in the envelope 220, as measured in the above referenced U.S.
25 Patent 5,147,345. The pore volume is a measure of the volume of the open cells in the porous foam structure per unit mass of the solid material which forms the foam structure. Pore volume influences the flexibility and the compression deflection characteristics of the resilient element 215. For a given material, as pore volume increases, flexibility increases and resistance to compression generally decreases. In
30 addition, as pore volume increases, the amount of air per unit weight of the resilient element 215 which can be drawn into the envelope 220 as the resilient element 215 expands also increases. Accordingly, increased Z-direction thickness can be obtained with a relatively small amount and weight of material.

 The resilient element 215 can have a cell size of at least about 5 microns prior
35 to compression in the envelope 220, as measured in U.S. Patent 5,147,345. For a given material, the rate at which the resilient element 215 expands will generally increase as the cell size of the resilient element 215 increases.

 The resilient element 215 can have a density prior to compression in envelope 220 of less than about 1.0 gram per cubic centimeter, and in one embodiment has a
40 density between about 0.01 to about 0.50 gram per cubic centimeter, as measured in the above referenced U.S. Patent 5,147, 345. The density of the resilient element

5 215 also influences the flexibility and compression deflection characteristics of the resilient element. In general, for a given material, as the density of the resilient element 215 decreases, the flexibility increases and the resistance to compression decreases.

By way of example, a spacer 300 was formed using layers of a porous open
10 celled foam having a density of about 0.03 gm/cc, a pore volume of about 32 ml/gram, and a cell size of between about 50 and about 75 microns. The foam was made according to the teachings of above referenced U.S. Patent 5,147,345, with a monomer composition similar to that provided in Example 6 of U.S. Patent 5,147,345. The resilient element 215 comprised seven layers of the porous open
15 celled foam, each layer having a closed shape enclosing an open area, and each layer having a shape generally the same as the shape of the other layers. Each layer had a width W1 (Figure 11) of about 12.7 mm (0.5 inch) as measured around the perimeter of the closed shape, and a surface area of about 30 square centimeters, with each layer enclosing an open area of about 30 square centimeters. Each layer of foam had
20 a free, unrestrained thickness of about 0.070 inch, so that the resilient element 215 had a total Z-direction thickness H1 of about 0.49 inch prior to compression. Findley H2031 adhesive was applied to one side of a first sheet of polyethylene, the sheet of polyethylene having a thickness of about 0.0010 inch (0.025 mm). The adhesive was applied to the sheet of polyethylene so as to leave an adhesive free area having a
25 closed shape. The adhesive free area was sized to have a projected area larger than that of the layers forming the resilient element 215, to thereby accommodate expansion of the resilient element 215. The width W2 (Figure 11) of the adhesive free area at any point around the perimeter of the adhesive free area was about 2.54 centimeters (1.0 inch), or about equal to the height H1 plus the width W1. A port
30 222 having a diameter of about 0.5 inch was cut in the first sheet of polyethylene, and covered with a piece of Scotch Brand Model 600 Transparent Tape on the side of the first sheet of polyethylene to which adhesive was not applied.

The seven layers of foam were then placed between the first sheet of polyethylene and a second sheet of polyethylene. The seven layers of foam where
35 compressed by pressing the two sheets of polyethylene and the seven layers of foam together between two pieces of plexiglas, as shown in Figure 11. The compressive loading was about 28 psi. While maintaining the compressive loading, the edges of the first and second sheets of polyethylene were pressed together to adhesively join the sheets around the perimeter of the spacer to provide an air impermeable envelope
40 220.

5 The caliper of the spacer, including the thickness of both sheets of polyethylene and the seven layers of compressed foam was about 0.150 inch. The piece of Transparent Tape was then removed from the port 222, and the Z-direction caliper of the spacer was measured at predetermined time intervals. The Z-direction caliper was measured using a dial indicator, and was measured under a confining pressure of about 0.24 psi with the confining pressure applied to the spacer with a load foot having a 1.0 square inch surface area. The spacer had the following Z-direction calipers at the following times after removing the tape from the port in the first polyethylene sheet:

15	TIME AFTER OPENING	CALIPER
	0 seconds	0.150 inch
	5 seconds	0.175 inch
	10 seconds	0.190 inch
	30 seconds	0.255 inch
20	45 seconds	0.290 inch
	2 minutes	0.402 inch
	5 minutes	0.460 inch

Referring to Figures 1-4 and 6, the expandable component 200 can also
 25 comprise a seal 400 for reducing leakage of body exudates from between the absorbent article and the wearer's skin. Such seals 400 can include waist region seals 400A and 400B positioned in the front and rear waist regions 22 and 24, respectively, and side margin seals 400C and 400D positioned in the side margins 58. Each of the seals 400 comprises a compressed resilient element 215 disposed within
 30 an air impermeable envelope 220. The waist region seals 400A, B can each have a generally laterally extending resilient element 215, and the side margin seals 400C, D can each have a generally longitudinally extending resilient element 215. The resilient elements 215 can be disposed intermediate the top sheet 38 and the backsheet 42, as shown in Figures 3 and 4. Referring to Figures 3, 4, and 6, the seals 400 expand
 35 from a first thickness to a second thickness greater than the first thickness upon opening the envelope 220 enclosing the resilient element 215.

Referring to Figures 2 and 6, the diaper 20 can also include side margin seals 400E, wherein each side margin seal 400E is associated with a barrier leg cuff 60. Each barrier leg cuff 60 extends generally longitudinally along a side margin 58 of the
 40 diaper 20. Each leg cuff 60 has proximal edge 62 joined to an underlying portion of the diaper 20 in the side margin 58, and distal edge 64 spaced from the proximal edge

5 62. The distal edge 64 can include a spacing element 67, such as an elastic element, for spacing the distal edge 64 from the body facing surface 39 of the topsheet 38.

The barrier cuff 60 according to the present invention includes a resilient element 215 disposed within an air impermeable envelope 220. The air impermeable envelope 220 can comprise a first flexible wall 232 and a second flexible wall 234.
10 Each of the walls 232 and 234 can comprise a plastic film, such as a polyethylene film. The walls 232 and 234 can be joined together along the lengths of the proximal and distal edges 62 and 64, as well as at the ends of the barrier leg cuffs positioned in the front and rear waist regions 22 and 24. In the embodiment shown in Figure 6, the wall 232 is joined to the topsheet 38 at the proximal edge 62. The wall 232 can
15 be joined to the topsheet 38 by any suitable means, including but not limited to adhesive, ultra-sonic, mechanical, or heat bonding. The wall 234 is folded to form a hem for containing the spacing element 67, and is joined to the wall 232 along the distal edge 64.

The wall 234 can include a port 222 covered by a releasable closure 250.
20 Upon release of the closure 250, the resilient element 215 expands from a compressed configuration. Expansion of the resilient element 215 provides a seal between the diaper 20 and the wearer's skin. Expansion of the resilient element 215 also helps to space the distal edge 64 from the topsheet 38, and thereby forms a channel 69 intermediate the barrier leg cuff 60 and the topsheet 38. The channel 69
25 holds liquid and solid body exudates which could otherwise leak from between the side margin 58 and the wearer's skin. Figure 6 shows a barrier cuff 60 having both a spacing element 67 and an expandable seal 400E. Alternatively, the spacing element 67 could be omitted. In embodiments where the spacing element 67 is omitted, the seal 400E can be positioned at the distal edge 64 of the barrier cuff 60.

30 Figures 7-10 illustrates a sanitary napkin 720 according to the present invention. Figures 7 and 8 show an individually packaged sanitary napkin 720 packaged in a flexible wrapper 860. The flexible wrapper 860 has an interior surface 861 and an exterior surface 863. The sanitary napkin 720 is joined to the interior surface 861 and folded as a unit with the flexible wrapper 860 along two spaced
35 apart fold lines 852 and 853. The fold lines 852 and 853 divide the flexible wrapper 860 into three panels 862, 864, and 866. The wrapper 860 and the sanitary napkin 720 are shown in a closed, folded configuration in Figure 7, and in a fully unfolded configuration in Figure 8.

The wrapper 860 protects the sanitary napkin 20 from becoming soiled prior to
40 use. The flexible wrapper 860 can be formed from various materials including but not limited to paper, thermoplastic films, metallic foils, or laminates thereof. A

5 suitable material from which the flexible wrapper 860 can be formed comprises a polyethylene film having a thickness of about 0.025 millimeter (about 1 mil). The folded wrapper 860 can be sealed along package edges 870, such as by thermally or adhesively bonding two or more of the panels 862-866 together. A flap edge 868 of the panel 862 can be joined to underlying panel 866 by a piece of tape 869.

10 The sanitary napkin 720 has a longitudinal centerline 736 and a lateral centerline 734. The sanitary napkin 720 comprises a liquid pervious topsheet 738 having a body facing surface 739, a liquid impervious backsheet 742 joined with the topsheet 738 and having a garment facing surface 743, and an absorbent core 744 positioned intermediate the topsheet 738 and the backsheet 742.

15 The sanitary napkin 720 further comprises an expandable component 200 (shown in phantom in Figure 8). The expandable component 200 includes a compressed resilient element 215 disposed in a gas impermeable envelope 220, as shown in Figures 9 and 10. The expandable component 200 expands from a compressed configuration having a first Z-direction thickness T3, to an expanded
20 configuration having a second Z-direction thickness T4 greater than the first thickness T3, upon opening of the air impermeable envelope 220. The second thickness T4 is preferably at least about twice the first thickness T3. The expandable component 200 thereby locally increases the Z-direction caliper of the sanitary napkin 720. The compressed and expanded configurations are shown in Figures 9 and 10,
25 respectively. In the expanded configuration, the expandable component 200 provides conformance of a portion of the sanitary napkin 720 with the wearer's body to enhance acquisition of body exudates and reduce soiling of the wearer's undergarment.

While the topsheet 738, backsheet 742, and absorbent core 744 may be
30 assembled in a variety of well known configurations, suitable configurations are described generally in U.S. Patent 5,007,906 issued April 16, 1991 to Osborn et al.; U.S. Patent 4,950,264 issued to Osborn on August 21, 1990; U.S. Patent 4,425,130 issued to DesMarais on January 10, 1984; U.S. Patent 4,321,924 issued to Ahr on March 30, 1982; and U.S. Patent 4,589,876 issued to Van Tilburg on
35 August 18, 1987. Each of these patents is incorporated by reference for the purpose of generally describing the assembly of the components of a sanitary napkin 720.

The topsheet 738 is liquid pervious permitting liquids to readily penetrate through its thickness. A suitable topsheet 738 may be manufactured from a wide range of materials such as woven and nonwoven materials, polymeric materials such
40 as apertured formed thermoplastic films; and thermoplastic scrims. A suitable topsheet 738 comprises an apertured formed film. Suitable formed films are

5 described in U.S. Patent 3,929,135 issued to Thompson on December 30, 1975; U.S. Patent 4,324,246 issued to Mullane et al. on April 13, 1982; U.S. Patent 4,342,314 issued to Radel et al. on August 3, 1982; U.S. Patent 4,463,045 issued to Ahr on July 31, 1984; and U.S. Patent 5,006,394 issued to Baird on April 9, 1991. Each of these patents is incorporated herein by reference. A suitable formed film topsheet
10 738 is marketed on sanitary napkins by The Procter and Gamble Company of Cincinnati, Ohio as DRI-WEAVE. The body facing surface 739 of the topsheet 738 can be hydrophilic to enhance transfer of body fluids through the topsheet 738. A surfactant can be incorporated into the polymeric materials of the formed film topsheet, or alternatively, the body facing surface 739 of the topsheet can be treated
15 with a surfactant as described in above referenced U.S. Patent 4,950,254 to Osborn.

The backsheet 742 is impervious to liquids and can be manufactured from a thin plastic film, although other flexible liquid impervious materials may be used. A suitable backsheet 742 is made from a polyethylene film having a thickness of from about 0.010 mm to about 0.051 mm. Suitable films from which the backsheet 742
20 can be formed are manufactured by Clopay Corporation of Cincinnati, Ohio under the designation P18-0401 and by Ethyl Corporation, Visqueen Division, of Terre Haute, Indiana under the designation XP-39385.

Alternatively, one or both of the topsheet 738 and the backsheet 742 can be extensible, being formed of an elastomeric or stretchable film. For example, the
25 backsheet 742 or portions of the backsheet 742 may comprise a structural elastic-like film (SELF) web described above. SELF webs suitable for the present invention are more completely described in the copending, commonly assigned U.S. Patent Application Serial Number 08/203,456 entitled "Absorbent Article with Multiple Zone Structural Elastic-Like Film Web Extensible Waist Feature" filed by Donald
30 C. Roe, et al. on February 24, 1994 which is incorporated herein by reference.

The absorbent core 744 can be any absorbent means which is capable of absorbing or retaining liquids (e.g., menses and/or urine). The absorbent core may be manufactured in a wide variety of sizes and shapes (e.g., rectangular, oval, hourglass, etc.) and from a wide variety of liquid-absorbent materials such as comminuted wood
35 pulp, which is generally referred to as airfelt. Other suitable absorbent materials include creped cellulose wadding; meltblown polymers; chemically stiffened, modified, or cross-linked cellulosic fibers; tissue including tissue wraps and tissue laminates; absorbent foams; absorbent sponges; superabsorbent polymers; absorbent gelling materials, and combinations of the above. Suitable absorbent structures for
40 use as the absorbent core 744 of the present invention are described in U.S. Patent 5,007,906 issued April 16, 1991 to Osborn; U.S. Patent 4,950,264 issued August 21,

5 1990 to Osborn; U.S. Patent 4,610,678 issued September 9, 1986 to Weisman et al.; U.S. patent 4,834,735 issued May 30, 1989 to Alemany et al.; and European Patent Application No. 0 198 683 published October 22, 1986 in the name of Duenk. et al. Each of these patents is incorporated herein by reference for the purpose of showing suitable constructions and materials for the absorbent core 744.

10 The sanitary napkin 720 can also include a pair of laterally extending flaps 752. The flaps 752 are configured to drape over the edges of the wearer's panty in the crotch region so that the flaps 752 are disposed between the edges of the wearer's panty and the thighs. The flaps 752 help prevent soiling of the wearer's body and panties by body exudates. The flaps 752 can have flap adhesive 754 for fastening the
15 flap 752 to the wearer's panty to thereby keep the sanitary napkin 720 properly positioned in the panty. A piece of flap release paper 753 engages the flap adhesive 754 on each flap 752 to hold the flaps 752 in a folded position overlying the topsheet 738 while the sanitary napkin 720 is folded inside the wrapper 860. The flaps 752 can be unfolded (as shown in phantom in Figure 8) once the release paper 753 is
20 peeled from the adhesive 754. The following U.S. Patents are incorporated herein by reference for the purpose of showing sanitary napkin constructions having flaps 752: U.S. Patent 4,950,264 issued August 21, 1990 to Osborn; U.S. Patent 4,589,876 issued May 20, 1986 to Van Tilburg; U.S. Patent 4,608,047 issued August 26, 1986 to Mattingly; U.S. Patent 4,687,478 issued August 18, 1987 to Van Tilburg; and
25 U.S. Patent 5,007,906 issued April 16, 1991 to Osborn et al. The flaps 752 are omitted in Figures 9 and 10 for clarity.

The sanitary napkin 720 can also include garment attachment adhesive 760 (Figure 8) for joining the garment facing surface 743 of the backsheet 742 to the
30 wearer's panties. A strip of wrapper release paper 900 covers the garment attachment adhesive 760 until the wearer is ready to fasten the sanitary napkin to the wearer's undergarment. The strip of release paper 900 has a first surface 902 and an oppositely facing surface 904. The first surface 902 is joined to the garment facing surface 743 of the backsheet 742 by the garment attachment adhesive 760, and the
35 second surface 904 of the release paper 900 is joined to the interior surface 861 of the flexible wrapper 860 by wrapper adhesive (not shown). The first surface 902 is preferably treated, such as with a coating comprising silicon, so that the adhesive bond between the surface 902 and the backsheet 742 has a lower strength than the adhesive bond between the surface 904 and the flexible wrapper 860. Such a
40 difference is desirable so that the release paper 900 stays joined to the wrapper 860 when the consumer separates the sanitary napkin 720 from the wrapper 860. The garment attachment adhesive 760 can comprise a pressure sensitive adhesive.

5 Suitable adhesives include Century Adhesive A-305-IV manufactured by the century
adhesives Corporation of Columbus, Ohio; Adhesive Number 34-2823 manufactured
by the National Starch and Chemical Company of Bridgewater, New Jersey; and
Fuller adhesive numbers HL-2238-XZP and HL-2254-XZP manufactured by the H.
B. Fuller Company of Vadnais Heights, Minnesota. Suitable release paper 900 is
10 described in U.S. Patent 4,917,697, which patent is incorporated by reference.
Suitable release paper 900 is manufactured by Akrosil Corporation of Menasha,
Wisconsin as BL30MG-A Silox E1/O and BL30MG-A Silox 4P/O.

Referring to Figures 9 and 10, the expandable component 200 comprises a
compressed resilient element 215 enclosed in a gas impermeable envelope 220 having
15 two envelope walls 232 and 234. In Figures 9 and 10, the envelope 220 is integral
with the backsheet 742, with the wall 234 comprising a portion of the backsheet 742,
and with the wall 232 joined directly to a surface of the backsheet 742. Alternatively,
the wall 234 can be formed from a piece of material separate from the backsheet 742.

The walls 232 and 234 of the envelope 220 are gas impermeable, and are
20 preferably made from a material which is soft and flexible. Suitable materials from
which the walls 232 and 234 can be made include thermoplastic films. For instance,
a suitable film is a polyethylene film having a thickness of from about 0.010 mm to
about 0.051 mm. Suitable polyethylene films are manufactured by Clopay Corp. of
Cincinnati, Ohio under the designation P-18-1401, and by Tredegar Industries of
25 Terre Haute, Indiana under the designations X8297 and HTS-5, FSII. Other suitable
materials from which the walls 232 and 234 can be formed include RR8220 blown
films and RR5475 cast films manufactured by Tredegar Industries.

In one embodiment, one or both of the walls 232 and 234 can be formed from
an elastomeric or stretchable film to accommodate expansion of the resilient element
30 215. For instance, one or both of the walls 232 and 234 can comprise a SELF web
described in the copending, commonly assigned U.S. Patent Application Serial
Number 08/203,456 entitled "Absorbent Article with Multiple Zone Structural
Elastic-Like Film Web Extensible Waist Feature" filed by Donald C. Roe, et al. on
February 24, 1994, which application is incorporated herein by reference.
35 Alternatively, one or both of the walls 232 and 234 can be pre-formed, such as by
vacuum forming, embossing, or folding, to accommodate expansion of the resilient
element 215. For instance, one or both of the walls 232 and 234 can have pleats for
accommodating the expansion of the resilient element 215. In Figure 9, the wall 232
is shown having longitudinally extending pleats 235.

40 Referring to Figures 9 and 10, the gas impermeable envelope can comprise a
port 222 in the portion of the backsheet 742 to which the wrapper release paper 900

5 is adhesively joined. As shown in Figure 9, the release paper 900 covers the port 222, and prevents air from entering the cavity 236 between the wall 232 and the wall 234. The release paper 900 and the garment attachment adhesive 760 form a releasable closure for covering the port 222. When the consumer removes the flexible wrapper 860 from the sanitary napkin 720, the release paper 900 remains
10 adhered to the wrapper 860. The port 222 is thereby uncovered, permitting expansion of the compressed resilient element 215 within the cavity 236, as shown in Figure 10. In alternate embodiments, the envelope 220 can comprise a resealable releasable closure covering the port 222. In yet another embodiment, the port 222 can be omitted, and the air impermeable envelope 220 can be opened by tearing the
15 walls 232 and 234 apart manually, by cutting the envelope 220 with a pair of scissors, or by piercing the envelope 220 with a lancet.

The resilient compressed element 215 is preferably porous, so that when the releasable closure 250 is removed from the port 222, expansion of the resilient element 215 draws air into the resilient element 215, as well as into the space in the
20 cavity 236 not occupied by the resilient element 215. In one such embodiment, the resilient element can comprise a porous sponge. In another embodiment, the resilient element 215 can comprise an open celled foam, such as an open celled polymeric foam. One suitable porous foam from which the resilient element 215 can be made is polyurethane foam, such as is available as #1230 foam from the American Excelsior
25 Corp. of Cincinnati, Ohio. Another suitable porous, open celled foam is a foam prepared by polymerizing a high internal phase emulsion, such as is described in above referenced U.S. Patent 5,147,345; High Efficiency Absorbent Articles for Incontinence Management, issued September 15, 1992 in the name of Young et al.

The expandable component 200 can be disposed intermediate the backsheet
30 742 and the topsheet 738. In Figures 9 and 10 the compressed resilient element 215 is positioned intermediate the backsheet 742 and the absorbent core 744. The compressed resilient element 215 thereby provides displacement of a portion of the topsheet 738 and the absorbent core 744 relative to the backsheet 742 for enhanced acquisition of body exudates. The compressed resilient element 215 can extend
35 along the longitudinal centerline 736, as shown in phantom in Figure 8. The resilient element 215 thereby convexly shapes a portion of the body facing surface 739 along the longitudinal centerline 736, and increases the Z-direction thickness of the sanitary napkin 720 along the longitudinal centerline to help conform the topsheet 738 to the wearer's body, particularly in the labial, perianal, and gluteal groove areas. In one
40 embodiment the resilient element 215 can have a lateral width of between about 1.0 to about 2.0 centimeters and a free, unrestrained Z-direction thickness of between

5 about 1.0 and about 2.0 centimeters prior to compression. In another embodiment, the Z-direction thickness of the resilient element 215 can vary along the longitudinal centerline 736, thereby providing variations in displacement of the topsheet 738 and core 744 along the length of the sanitary napkin 720 for selective fit in the labial, perianal, and gluteal groove areas of the body.

10 Only one longitudinally extending resilient element 215 is shown in Figures 8-10. In other embodiments, the sanitary napkin can include multiple resilient elements 215. The resilient elements 215 can be disposed in separate or interconnected air impermeable envelopes 220. In the embodiment shown in Figures 9-10, the resilient element 215 is disposed intermediate the backsheet 742 and the
15 topsheet 738. In yet another embodiment, the expandable component can be joined to the garment facing surface 743 of the sanitary napkin 720 to displace the sanitary napkin 720 from the wearer's undergarment.

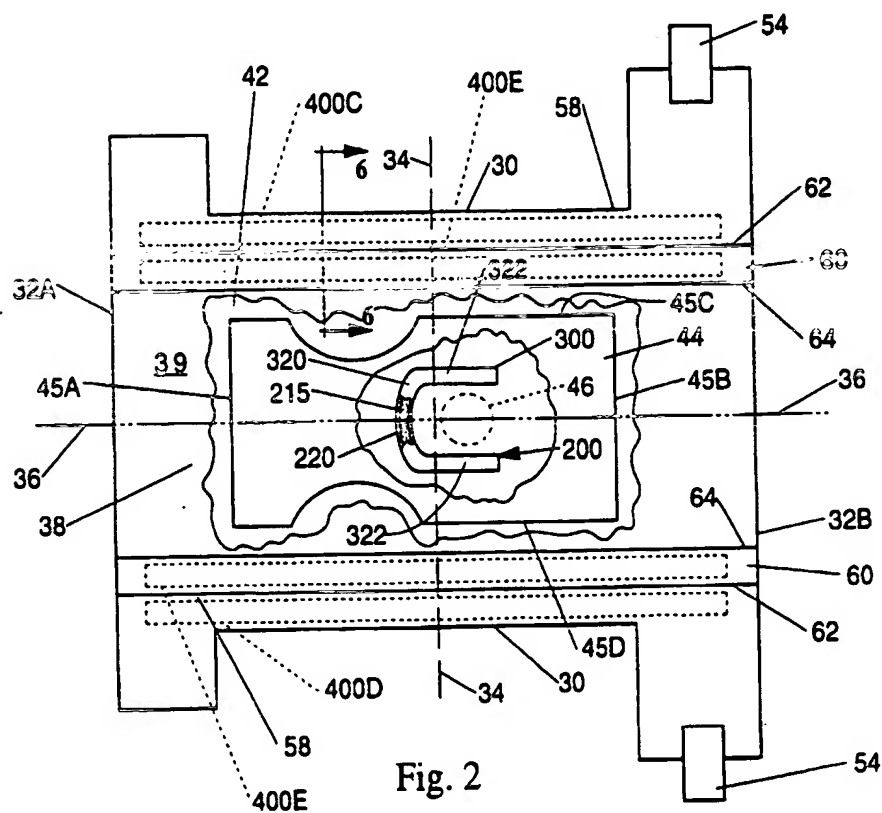
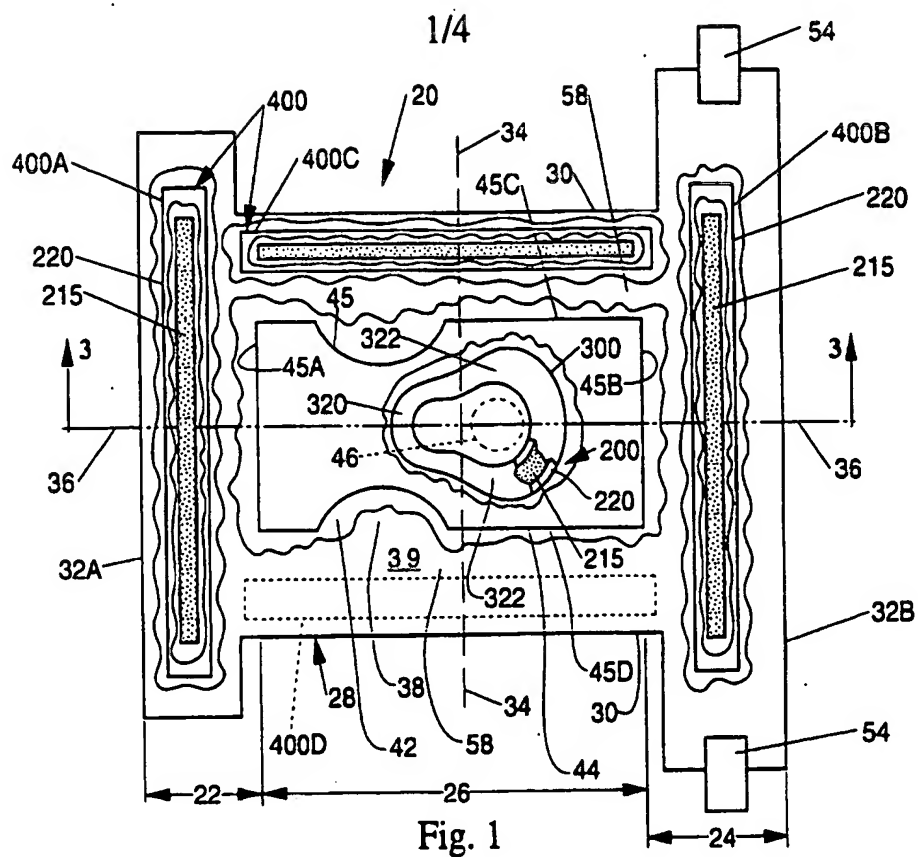
In the embodiments described above, the resilient element 215 is disposed within an air impermeable envelope. In still another embodiment, the resilient
20 element 215 can be held in a compressed configuration by an envelope which is either air permeable or air impermeable. For example, one or both of the walls 232 and 234 can be air permeable, with the adhesive spacing W2 (Figure 11) sized so that the walls 232 and 234 restrict expansion of the resilient element 215. The resilient element 215 can be expanded at the point of use of the disposable absorbent article
25 by removing a portion of the envelope holding the resilient element 215 in a compressed configuration. For example, the resilient element 215 can be expanded by removing the wall 232 from the wall 234, such as by tearing or peeling. Referring to Figure 8, in yet another embodiment, the envelope holding the resilient element 215 in a compressed configuration can comprise the wrapper 860. The resilient
30 element 215 can be compressed as the sanitary napkin 720 and the wrapper 860 are folded as a unit about fold lines 852 and 853. The wrapper 860 is then sealed along edges 870 to maintain compression of the resilient element 215 within the folded and sealed wrapper 860. The resilient element 215 can then expand when the wrapper 860 is opened and removed from the sanitary napkin 720.

35 While particular embodiments of the present invention have been illustrated and described, the scope of the present invention is defined by the appended claims.

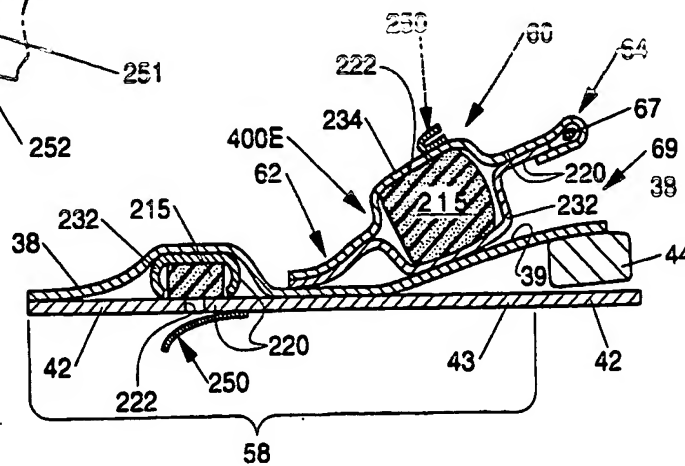
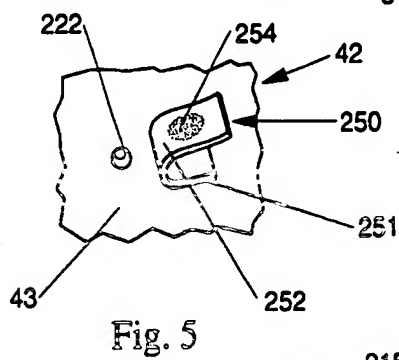
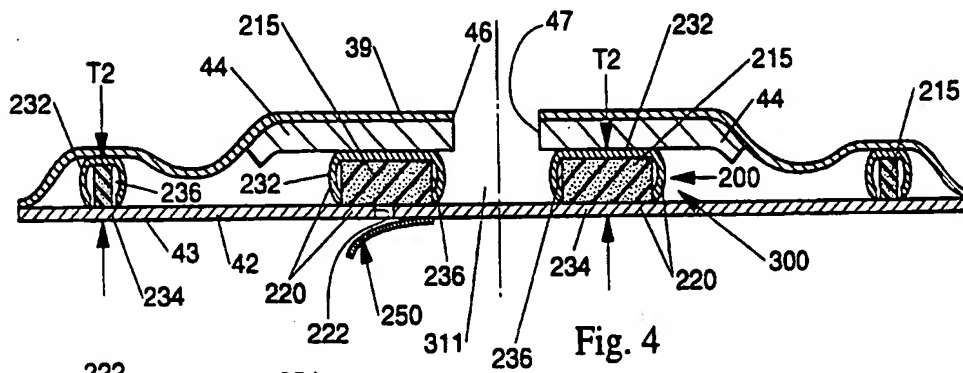
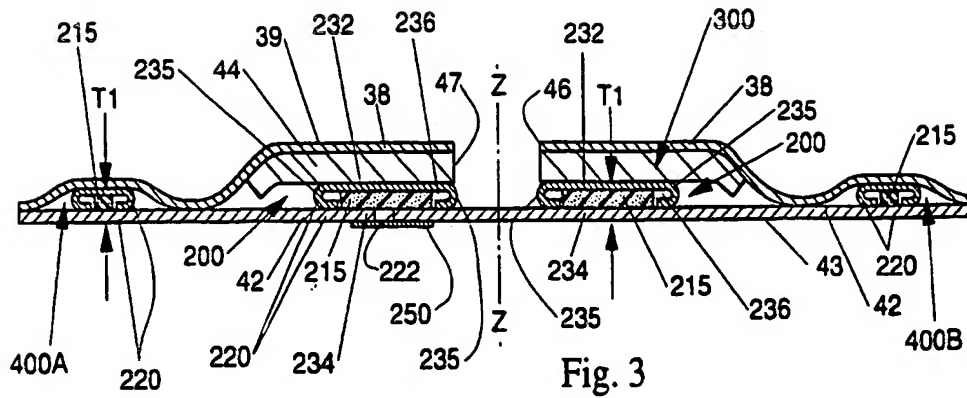
What is Claimed is:

1. A disposable absorbent article comprising:
a backsheet;
a liquid pervious topsheet joined to the backsheet;
an absorbent core disposed intermediate the topsheet and the backsheet; and
an expandable component disposed on the absorbent article, the expandable component comprising a resilient element compressed within an envelope, the expandable component expandable from a first thickness to a second thickness greater than the first thickness upon removing a portion of the envelope.
2. The disposable absorbent article of Claim 1 characterized in that the expandable component comprises a compressed resilient element disposed within an air impermeable envelope, the expandable component expandable from a first thickness to a second thickness greater than the first thickness upon opening of the air impermeable envelope.
3. The disposable absorbent article of Claims 1 and 2 characterized in that the resilient element is porous.
4. The disposable absorbent article of Claims 1, 2, and 3 characterized in that the resilient element comprises an open celled foam.
5. The disposable absorbent article of Claims 1, 2, 3, and 4 characterized in that the second thickness is at least about twice the first thickness.
6. The disposable absorbent article of Claims 2, 3, 4, and 5 characterized in that the air impermeable envelope comprises a port having a releasable closure.
7. The disposable absorbent article of Claim 6 characterized in that the port closure is resealable.
8. The disposable absorbent article of Claims 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 characterized in that the resilient element is disposed intermediate the topsheet and the backsheet.

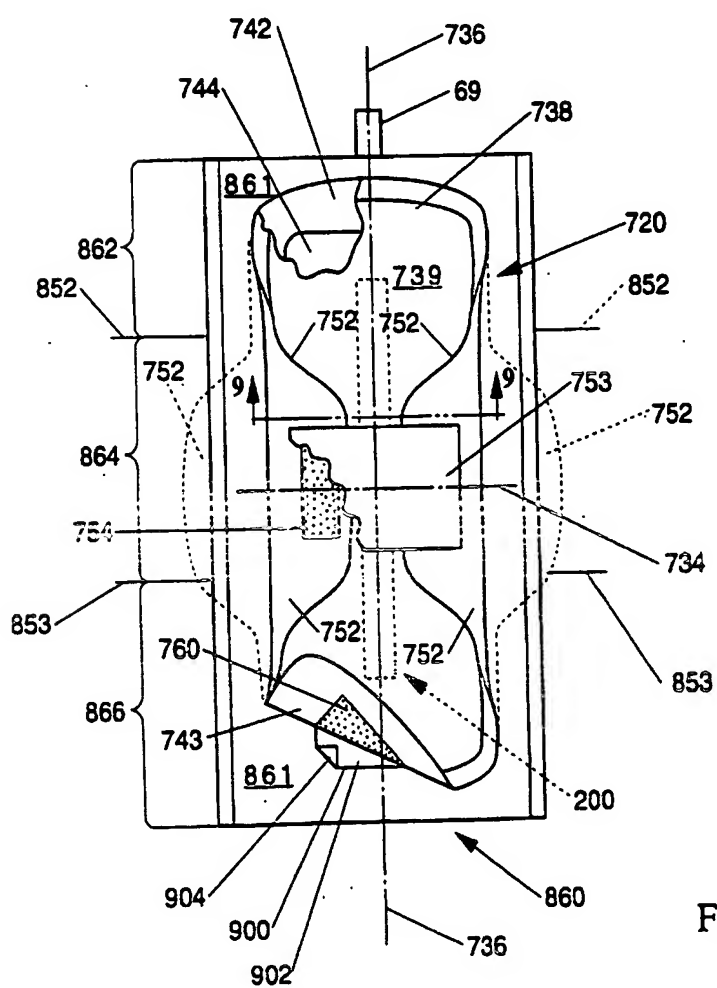
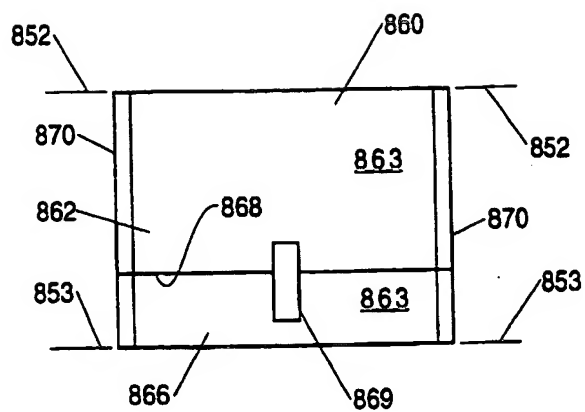
9. The disposable absorbent article of Claim 8 characterized in that the resilient element is disposed intermediate the backsheet and the absorbent core.
10. The disposable absorbent article of Claims 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 characterized in that the disposable absorbent article comprises a disposable diaper, and characterized in that the expandable component comprises a spacer disposed intermediate the topsheet and the backsheet for maintaining a Z-direction fecal void space.
11. The disposable absorbent article of Claims 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 characterized in that the expandable component comprises at least a portion of a seal for reducing the leakage of body exudates from between the disposable absorbent article and the wearer's skin.
12. The disposable absorbent article of Claim 11 further comprising a leg cuff, and characterized in that the leg cuff comprises an expandable component.
13. The disposable absorbent article of Claims 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 characterized in that the disposable absorbent article comprises a sanitary napkin having a front edge, a rear edge, longitudinal edges, and longitudinal and lateral centerlines.
14. The sanitary napkin of Claim 13 characterized in that the compressed resilient element has a longitudinally extending portion aligned with the longitudinal centerline of the sanitary napkin.



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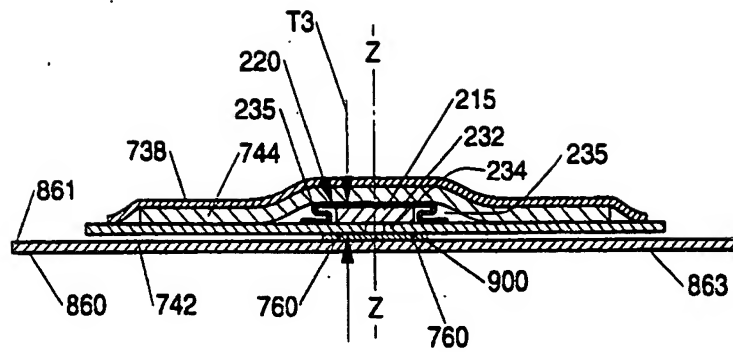


Fig. 9

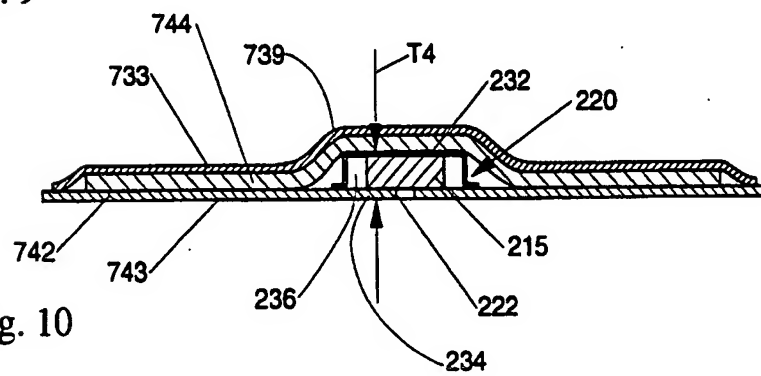


Fig. 10

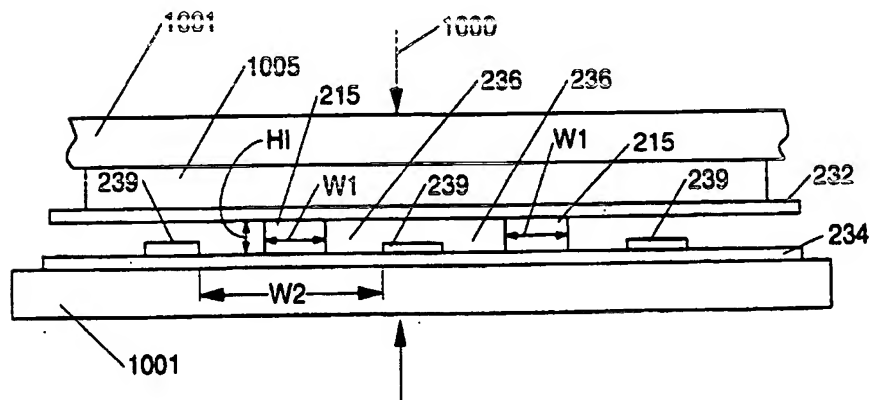


Fig. 11

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Initial Application No

PCT/US 95/05478

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 A61F13/15

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 A61F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO,A,92 07535 (THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY) 14 May 1992 see claims; figures ---	1
A	US,A,5 306 266 (FREELAND) 26 April 1994 see claims; figures -----	1,3,4, 8-10

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☐ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

21 September 1995

Date of mailing of the international search report

03.10.95

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2220 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Douskas, K

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 95/05478

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		CN-A- 1063036	29-07-92
		DE-D- 69105994	26-01-95
		DE-T- 69105994	22-06-95
		EP-A- 0555341	18-08-93
		ES-T- 2065068	01-02-95
		HU-A- 67884	29-05-95
		JP-T- 6502336	17-03-94
		PT-U- 8949	31-05-94
		PT-A- 99364	31-01-94
		US-A- 5324278	28-06-94
US-A-5306266	26-04-94	AU-B- 5870894	19-07-94
		CA-A- 2151910	07-07-94
		CN-A- 1091273	31-08-94
		FI-A- 953050	20-06-95
		NO-A- 952479	21-06-95
		WO-A- 9414394	07-07-94